Vehicles:

- Implement a series of measures designed to "green" the State owned fleet in order reduce the State fleet's petroleum consumption and GHG emissions 25 percent by 2020
- Implement policies to promote the use of Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV), such as:
 - Work with State legislature to expand the ZEV sales tax exemption;
 - Assess the feasibility and GHG impacts of changes to the uniform building code to require provisions for vehicle charging stations (both residential and at other parking areas); and
 - Develop a plan for statutory and regulatory actions to create incentives for alternative fuel infrastructure.
- Implement truck anti-idling policies, including: 1) increased enforcement, and 2) encouraging the expanded use of anti-idling strategies, such as auxiliary power and truck stop electrification.

Fuels:

 Develop an approach for implementing a regional Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS).

Infrastructure:

- Implemented an aggressive "ecodriving" campaign aimed at improving vehicle operation and driving habits, which have been suggested could contribute a significant component of the mobile source GHG emissions.
- Explore fuel efficient vehicle incentive programs designed to encourage the use of low-carbon, more fuel efficient vehicles, such as fees and rebates proportional to GHG emissions (i.e., feebates), modifications to existing tolls and/or other mechanisms, and revisions to existing fees/surcharges, such as the State's existing surcharge on new Luxury and fuel inefficient vehicles, and/or other mechanisms.

Infrastructure (cont.):

 Maintain existing mass transit infrastructure and expand system capacity

Expand bus rapid transit routes.

<u>Infrastructure (cont.)</u>:

- Implement various demonstration projects that will give the State the
 opportunity to determine the feasibility and acceptability of various
 transportation-related structural changes, before committing State
 resources, while providing an opportunity for the NJBPU to assess the
 expected infiltration of alternatively-fueled vehicles to the overall fleet, and
 the implication of that growing percentage on non-liquid fuel and electricity
 needs of the State. This demonstration projects include:
 - A proposed "Clean and Green Corridor" program of policies and projects to facilitate meeting the GWRA's goal of reducing GHGs.
 - A program to demonstrate plug-in hybrid and/or dedicated electric vehicle capability for residential uses.
 - Demonstrations of various infrastructure needs to support alternative transportation fuels for fleet use.
 - A number of activities, such as the use of ZEVs/hybrid vehicles as station cars at pilot transit stations; expanded parking with battery recharge capability at various locations; and the use of alternative fueled or hybrid buses, along several New Jersey corridors to reduce GHGs and help move the State toward its 2020 GWRA goal
 - A "Cities in Green" project, to facilitate "green vehicle" infrastructure.

Infrastructure (cont.):

- Enhance commuter options and "green" commuting programs.
- Expand the use of Emergency Service Patrols in high-traffic corridors for the purpose of incident management, which has been shown to reduce non-recurring congestion.
- Expand the use of signal synchronization/optimization, an application that coordinates the timing of traffic signals to minimize delay, reduce congestion, and improve safety along high-traffic areas. The NJDOT will also work with New Jersey Transit to give buses priority treatment in congested corridors to improve bus operations.

Infrastructure (cont.):

- Assess the feasibility of implementing a value pricing strategy called high occupancy toll lanes to maximize the efficiency of underutilized high-occupancy vehicle lanes (i.e., a lane reserved for people who share the ride in buses, vanpools, or carpools).
- Investigate feasibility of using increased waterborne commerce (i.e., short sea shipping) as an alternative to truck and rail movements for some freight movements.
- Investigate opportunities for rail shuttle operations, which would use short-line railroads to move freight from Port Newark/Port Elizabeth to inland freight centers, where they could be processed through value-added operations, resorted, and sent out via truck or long-haul rail.

Vehicles:

- What are the best ways to get medium-duty delivery-type trucks to begin converting to hybrid-electric or pure electric drive as is occurring in Europe (London package delivery trucks for example). These centrally rechargeable vehicles are very amenable to batteryelectric propulsion. Should the State mandate the transition to hybrids and/or ZEVs for these fleets?
- What key criteria must be met before the average driver in New Jersey will purchase a ZEV, e.g., minimum range, cost, maximum speed, recharge time, battery replacement costs, etc?
- Would you use a vehicle powered by natural gas if you had a home refueling appliance and the vehicle had a 250 mile range? If not, what subsidies would be required for you to consider the switch?

Vehicles (cont.):

- Is a new car feebate program based on vehicle emission levels a viable program for New Jersey? Should vehicles used for construction be exempt from the feebate program? Should other vehicles applications be exempt?
- Roughly what dollar amount of fee do you think will have an impact on consumers' decisions so that they will not purchase a fuel-inefficient vehicle and instead consider more fuel-efficient models? Likewise, what dollar level of rebate do you think will cause a significant number of consumers to choose a more fuel-efficient vehicle?

Fuels:

 What factors need to be considered when developing and implementing a Low Carbon Fuel Standard?

Infrastructure:

- Does this draft report create the appropriate transportation vision for the future? If not, what's missing?
- What specific actions are needed now to ensure the transportation vision outlined in the draft report?